As of July 11th, 30 of the 45 standard-setting studies for the new GACE assessments have been completed. All studies will be completed by July 26th with the results presented to GaPSC at the September meeting.
Scaling (the conversion of raw scores to the GACE reporting scale) will support the reporting of two passing scores – Professional and Induction.

The GACE scale will be 100 to 300 for all tests. Two passing score values will be fixed for each test – 250 for the Professional passing score and 220 for the Induction passing score.

The Professional passing score will be set at the recommended score from the standard-setting panel (and scaled to 250 on the GACE scale). The Induction passing score will be set below the recommended score, most likely two conditional standard errors of measurement (CSEM). The number of CSEMs below the recommended score is a policy decision and would be the same for all GACE tests. The Induction passing score would be scaled to 220 on the GACE scale.

Use of two passing scores (Professional and Induction) would apply to most GACE assessments except the Program Admission Assessment, the Paraprofessional Assessment and three certification upgrade assessments.
Meeting or exceeding the Professional or Induction passing scores is one requirement for receiving a Professional or Induction Certification.

Candidates receiving an Induction Certification must satisfy the assessments requirements for a Professional Certification during the first three years of teaching. (An employing district can petition the GaPSC for a fourth year.) There are two paths – earn score(s) at or above the Professional passing score or receive evaluations that meet criteria established by the GaPSC.

Professional and Induction Certifications apply to a teacher’s first certification area and any additional content-area certifications.
Regardless of the values used to establish the Professional and Induction passing scores, the passing rates will vary by test. ETS examined the passing rates for 11 other teacher certification tests to see if bars set with the Professional passing score would be too high across all the GACE tests or if the bars set with the Induction passing score would be too low.

The following are a few examples from other tests. There are a few caveats to consider.

- The recommended passing score from a standard-setting panel may not be the score adopted by a state.
- The content and format of the GACE tests may different from the example tests.
- The expectations of the GACE standard-setting panels may be higher or lower than other panels.
- The GACE test-taker population will be different from the test-takers in other states.
Two elementary education (early childhood) teacher certification tests. Within the same content area, passing rates would differ for the recommended passing scores (from separate standard-setting panels) and at two CSEMs below the recommended passing scores.

Four secondary teacher certification tests for four different content areas. Passing rates differ across content areas.
Today, ETS will present the results from the standard-setting study for the GACE Paraprofessional Assessment. (Results for remaining standard-setting studies will be presented at the September GaPSC meeting.)

The GACE Paraprofessional Assessment also is administered nationally. A panel of Georgia educators reviewed the content specifications and a form of the national assessment and determined that they met the state’s needs.